

Clinical/Scientific Notes

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TRANSIENT ANTI-NMDAR ENCEPHALITIS IN A NEWBORN INFANT DUE TO TRANSPLACENTAL TRANSMISSION

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A 20-year-old woman developed anti-NMDA receptor (NMDAR) encephalitis with psychosis, dysphagia, hemiparesis, generalized dystonia, cortical blindness, and status epilepticus. IgG NMDAR antibodies were present in serum and CSF (figure). She was successfully treated with IV immunoglobulin (IVIg), plasmapheresis, and carbamazepine. She relapsed 1.5 years later and was treated regularly with IVIg and carbamazepine since that time. She became pregnant 2.5 years after the relapse. There were some remaining cognitive deficits, but she had been stable since the relapse. At 37 weeks of gestation a boy was born, weighing 2.5 kg. At birth, he responded little to manual stimulation and had respiratory insufficiency. The Moro, rooting, grasp, sucking, and swallowing reflexes were decreased or absent but his muscle tone was normal. He did not respond to venous cannulation. The infant remained lethargic and required supplemental oxygen and gastric tube feeding. He received IV antibiotics for 3 days. At day 6 he opened his eyes for the first time and slowly started bottle drinking. Because the infant improved after several days, no lumbar puncture was performed. By day 10 his feeding problems had resolved.

Because the clinical symptoms of the neonate could be due to several causes, an extended diagnostic workup was performed, including liver, kidney, and thyroid function; infection and coagulation parameters; blood gas; glucose; ammonia in blood; cytomegalovirus in urine; and cerebral ultrasound. No abnormalities were found. The neonatal carbamazepine plasma concentration was very low (1.1 mg/L). Without any improvement on day 3, we ordered serum NMDAR antibodies, which returned positive by cell-based assay (CBA; EuroImmun, Lübeck, Germany), immunohistochemistry, and live hippocampal neurons, confirming the diagnosis of anti-NMDAR encephalitis (figure). NMDAR antibodies were no longer detectable by immunohistochemistry and were weakly positive by CBA at 3 months and 1 year. At 12 months his development was normal.

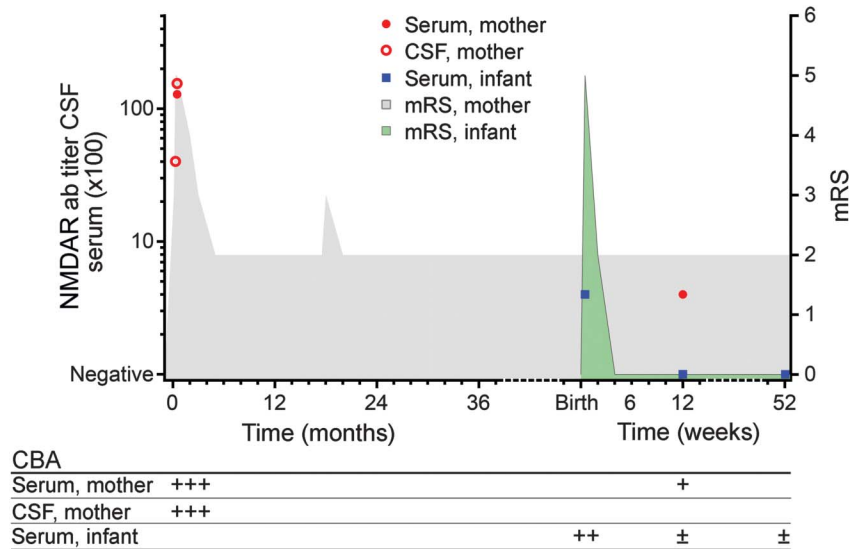
Anti-NMDAR encephalitis is an autoimmune disorder mediated by pathogenic NMDAR antibodies.¹ It

can occur at all ages (median age 19) and has been reported in pregnant women.^{2–5} Maternal IgG antibodies can cross the placenta and cause diseases in newborn infants. We report a case of a newborn with anti-NMDAR encephalitis due to intrauterine transfer of maternal NMDAR antibodies in a mother without active clinical symptoms 4 years after her disease.

Maternal antibodies of subtype IgG1 and IgG3 can cross the placenta from weeks 14–16 of pregnancy and cause autoimmune newborn diseases.⁶ It is known that in many maternal autoimmune diseases, such as Graves disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, and myasthenia gravis, the newborn infant remains asymptomatic during pregnancy. These women deliver in the hospital to monitor both mother and child. Only 6 newborn infants from mothers with acute anti-NMDAR encephalitis during pregnancy have been described. Five of these infants did not have neurologic symptoms.⁴ In 2 infants antibody tests were performed, which were negative. In the only symptomatic infant, the mother developed acute anti-NMDAR encephalitis in the second month of pregnancy and remained severely ill in the intensive care unit.⁵ She had severely fluctuating blood pressures and uteroplacental hemodynamics, leading to uteroplacental insufficiency. She delivered spontaneously at 34 weeks of gestation and died 2 weeks later due to complications of her illness. The newborn had neurologic symptoms and transient serum anti-NMDAR antibodies, and the child had a developmental delay at 3 years of age with cortical dysplasia on the cerebral MRI. In that report, it is impossible to distinguish between the effects of maternal illness and the effect of maternally derived NMDAR antibodies. The critical period in utero combined with prematurity could have resulted in the cerebral MRI lesions and the neurologic sequelae.⁵

In our case, the mother was in good condition before, during, and after pregnancy. After the difficult neonatal period, the infant developed well. To exclude false-positive results reported in CBAs using serum testing only, we performed immunohistochemistry showing the characteristic hippocampal staining and positive live hippocampal neuron staining. In combination with the clinical presentation, we diagnosed anti-NMDAR encephalitis.⁷ Therefore, we did not perform a lumbar puncture.

Figure Clinical course and CSF/serum NMDA receptor (NMDAR) antibody (ab) titers of mother and infant



Titers were measured with immunohistochemistry of rat brain as described before.⁷ Broken x-axis represents a change of units from months to weeks at the birth of the infant. Circles and boxes represent titers (left y-axis), and the shaded areas represent the clinical course (right y-axis; light gray = mother, light green = infant) using the modified Rankin Scale (mRS) (0 = normal, 1 = no disability, 2 = slight disability, 3 = moderate disability, 4 = moderately severe disability, 5 = severe disability, bedridden, 6 = dead). CBA = cell-based assay.

The clinical symptoms related to anti-NMDAR encephalitis can mimic many neonatal conditions, such as prematurity, infection, asphyxia, medication-related side effects, maternal substance abuse, pulmonary diseases, and neurologic diseases. Because anti-NMDAR encephalitis occurs frequently in adolescents and young women, risk assessment of pregnancy is necessary.² Most patients will remain antibody-positive in serum and CSF after recovery.⁷ This case illustrates that asymptomatic pregnant women with low antibody titers and without any symptoms can deliver symptomatic neonates. Testing NMDAR antibodies in pregnant women with a history of anti-NMDAR encephalitis is recommended. If antibodies are present, we recommend clinical monitoring of the neonate during and after birth.

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